The Times

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North Elm, opposite Court House, (see advertisement.)
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Second floor, Tate building.
Scales & Scales,
North Room, Patrick Row, in rear of Porter & Eckle's Drug Store.

Apothecaries and Druggists.
R. W. Glenn, M.D.,
West Market Street, McConnel building.
Porter & Eckel,
West Market, next courthouse, (see adv.)

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R. O. Sterling,
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Barbers.
Wilkes & Wiley,
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Bankers and Insurance Agents.
Henry G. Kellogg,
South Elm, Tate building, (see adv.)
Wilson & Shober,
South Elm, opposite Express Office, (see adv.)

Boot and Shoe Makers.
E. Kirch Schlagel,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
Thos. S. Hays,
Davie st., 4 doors North Steele's corner.

Cigar Manufacturer.
A. Brockmann,
South Elm, Caldwell block.

Cabinet Makers and Undertakers.
John A. Pritchett,
South Elm, near Depot.
Wm. Collins,
Corner of Sycamore and Davie streets.

Contractor in Brick-work.
David McKnight.

Contractors in Wood-work.
I. J. Collier,
Jas. L. Oakley.

Confectioners.
F. DeSaet,
Tate Building, corner west.
J. Harper Lindsay, Jr.,
South Elm.

Dress-Making and Fashions.
Mrs. N. Maurice,
South Elm, (see adv.)
Mrs. A. Dilworth,
Next door to Times Office.

Dentists.
J. W. Hardin,
1st door left hand, up stairs, Garrett's building.
R. Scott,
East Market, Albright's block.

Dry Goods, Grocers and Produce Dealers.
W. S. Moore,
East Market, Albright's new building.
D. H. Routzahn,
Corner East Market and North Elm, Lindsay corner, (see adv.)
A. Weatherly,
Corner East Market and Davie streets.
W. D. Trotter,
East Market, Albright's new building.
D. E. May,
West Market, opposite Porter & Eckel, (see adv.)
S. C. Dodson,
West Market, opposite Court House.
Jas. Sloan & Son,
South Elm, near Depot, (see adv.)
C. G. Yates,
South Elm.
Smith & Gilmer,
Opposite Southern Hotel.
J. D. Kline,
East Market street.
S. Steele,
Corner East Market and Davie streets.
D. W. C. Benbow,
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.
Bogart & Murray,
East Market, South Side.

Foundry and Machine Shop.
J. H. Tarpley,
Washington st., on the Railroad.

Grocers and Confectioners.
Starrett & White,
East Market, next Post Office.

General Emigration Office, for the West and South-West.
Louis Zimmer,
Gen'l Southern Agent, B and O. R. R.,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Guilford Land Agency of North-Carolina.
Jno B Gretter, Gen'l Agent,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Harness-makers.
J. W. S. Parker,
East Market st., near Court House.
James E. Thom,
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.

Hotels.
Mansion Hotel, W. H. Reece, proprietor,
Corner West Market and Greene streets, (see adv.)
Southern Hotel, Scales & Black, proprietors,
West Market, near Court House.
Planter's Hotel, J. T. Reese, proprietor,
East Market, near Court House.

Livery Stables.
W. J. Edmondson,
Davie street.

Millinery and Lady's Goods.
Mrs. W. S. Moore,
East Market, Albright's new building.
Mrs. Sarah Adams,
West Market, opposite Court House.

Music and Musical Instruments.
Prof. F. B. Maurice,
South Elm, (see adv.)

Nurserymen.
Westbrook & Co.,
Washington, near Railroad.

Photographers.
Hughs & Yates,
West Market, opposite Court House, up stairs.

Physicians.
A. S. Porter,
West Market st., (near Times Office.)
R. W. Glenn,
West Market, McConnel building.
Jas. K. Hall,
North Elm, opposite court-house.
J. E. Logan,
Corner West Market and Greene.

Sign Painting.
A. W. Ingold,
South Elm, Patriot building.

Sewing Machines.
D. H. LaPich,
Salisbury st.

Tailors.
W. L. Fowler,
West Market, opposite Southern Hotel.

Tinners.
Jno. E. O'Sullivan,
Corner West Market and Ashe streets.
C. G. Yates,
South Elm.

Tomb-Stones.
Henry G. Kellogg,
South Elm.

Watchmakers and Jewellers.
W. B. Farrar,
South Elm, opposite Express Office.
David Scott,
East Market, Albright's block.

Guilford County Officers.
Chairman of the County Court, Jod. H. Lindsay.
Sheriff, Robert M. Stafford.
Clerk of the County Court, Lyndon Swaim.
Clerk of the Superior Court, John W. Payne.
Public Register, William L. Steiner.
County Trustee, Wyatt W. Ragsdale.

U. S. Officials.
Freedmen's Bureau, Capt. Hugo Hillebrandt, Garrett's building, up stairs.
Assessor's Office, Jesse Wheeler, West Market, near Court House.
Collector's Office, Jno. Crane, South Elm.
Register in Bankruptcy, Thos. B. Keogh, Tate building, up stairs.
Bonded Warehouse, D. W. C. Benbow, South Elm, Benbow's building.

THE GREENSBORO TIMES.

VOL. VII. GREENSBORO, N. C., Thursday, MAY 28, 1868. NO. 17.

SELECTIONS FOR A NEWSPAPER.—Most people think the selections of suitable matter for a newspaper the easiest part of the business. How great an error. To look over and over fifty exchange papers daily, from which to select enough for one, especially when the question is not what shall, but what shall not be selected, is no very easy task. If every person who reads a newspaper could have edited it, we should have less complaining. Not unfrequently it is the case that an editor looks over all his exchange papers for something interesting and can find absolutely nothing.

Every paper is drier than a contribution box, and yet something must be had—his paper must be out with something in it, and he does the best he can. To an editor who has the least care in what he selects, the writing he has to do is the easiest part of his labor. Every subscriber thinks the paper is printed for his own benefit, and if there is nothing that suits him, it must be stopped—it is good for nothing. As many subscribers as an editor has, so many tastes he has to consult.

One wants something very smart and something sound. One likes anecdotes, fun and frolic, and the next door neighbor wonders that a man of sense will put such stuff in his paper. Something spicy comes out and the editor is a blackguard. Next comes something argumentative, and the editor is a dull fool. And so, between them all, the poor fellow gets the d——l. They never reflect that what does not please them will please the next man; but they insist that if the paper does not suit them it is good for nothing, and will stop it right off.

WOMAN.—As a dove will clasp its wings to its sides, and cover and conceal the arrow preying upon it vitals, so it is the nature of a woman to hide from the world the pangs of a wounded affection. With her the desire of her heart has failed. The great charm of existence is at an end. She neglects all the cheerful exercise that gaddens the spirit, quickens the pulse, and sends the tide of life in cheerful currents through the veins. Her rest is broken, the sweet refreshments of sleep are poisoned by melancholy dreams, "dry sorrow drinks her blood," until her feeble frame sinks under the least external assailant. Look for her after a little and you will find friendship weeping over her untimely grave, and wondering that one who so lately glowed with all the radiance of health and beauty should now be brought to darkness and the worm. You will be told of some wintry chill, some slight indisposition that laid her low, but no one knows the mental malady that had previously sapped her strength, and made her so easy a prey to the spoiler.

HOW SOON FORGOTTEN.—So lately dead, so soon forgotten. 'Tis the way of the world. Men take us by the hand, and are anxious about the health of our bodies, and laugh at our jokes, and we really think, like the fly on the wheel, that we have something to do with the turning of the earth. Some day we die and are buried. The sun does not stop for our funeral; everything goes on as usual; we are not missed on the streets; men laugh at jokes; one or two hearts feel the wounds of affliction; one or two members still hold our names and forms. But the crowd moves in the daily circle, and in three days the great wave of time sweeps over our steps and washes out the last vestige of our lives.

HOW TO SAVE YOUR EYES.—By sitting in such a position as will allow the light to fall obliquely over the shoulder while reading or sewing. By not using the eye for such purposes by an artificial light, especially gas light. By avoiding the special use of the eyes in the morning before breakfast. By resting them for half a minute or so, while reading or sewing, or looking at a distance, or up to the sky; relief is immediately felt by so doing. Never pick any collected matter from the eyelashes or corners of the eyes with the fingernails; rather moisten it and rub it away carefully with the ball of the finger.—Keep the feet warm, and never cool the head suddenly, under penalty of inflammation of the eyes. It is better to bathe the eyes on the outside at night than morning, but it will do them no harm to bathe them both morning and evening. The moment the eyes feel tired, and the moment you are conscious of an effort to read or sew, lay aside the book or needle and take a walk for an hour, or employ yourself in some active exercise not requiring the close use of the eyes.

From the La Crosse Democrat.

GOD SAVE THE SOUTH.

God save the South, 'tis a land wreathed with glory,
Whose fame will be green till the coming of doom;
Whose heroes will live in song and in story,
While liberty weeps o'er their desolate tomb.

God save the South, though its temples be shattered,
Its columns be broken and dashed to the earth;
Its statesmen are banished, its warriors scattered,
While anarchy reigns in the land of their birth.

God save the South, though her future looks dreary,
While tyranny triumphs, and mocks at her fall;
And oppression's dread blight hath made her sons weary
Of the bayonet's rule, that hath robbed them of all.

God save the South, the birth-place of freemen,
Who fell in defense of their homes, and the right;
"May He temper the winds" to her suffering children,
And guide them to peace, in the Heaven of light.

THE LATE ELECTION.

GEN. CANBY'S ORDER.

H'DQUARTERS 2ND. MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, S. C., May 12, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 83.

At the election held in the State of North Carolina on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, days of April, 1868, pursuant to General Orders No. 45, from these Headquarters, dated March 23, 1868, and under the authority of the law of the United States of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the laws supplementary thereto, the question of ratifying or rejecting the Constitution framed by the Convention elected for that purpose, under the authority of the aforecited laws, was submitted to the qualified electors of the said State; and at which election was also submitted, under the authority, of the second section of the law of the United States of March 11, 1868, amendatory of the aforecited laws, the election of the officers of the legislative, judicial and executive departments, and county offices of the State of North Carolina provided for by the said Constitution and made elective by the people; and also, under the same authority of members of the House of Representatives of the United States: And the election of officers having made the returns required by law, it is hereby declared—

First. That the Constitution adopted by the Convention which assembled in the city of Raleigh, N. C., on the 14th, day of January, and adjourned on the 17th, day of March, 1868, has been ratified by a majority of the votes actually cast by the qualified electors of the State of North Carolina.

* * * *

Third. That the following named persons have received a majority of the votes cast by the qualified electors of their respective Senatorial and Representative Districts, and are duly elected as members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, as herein specified:

SENATE.

First Senatorial District—Elihu A White, Jos W Etheridge.
2nd. Franklin G Martindale.
3rd. John B Respess.
4th. William Barrow.
5th. James W Beasley.
6th. Henry Epps.
7th. Napoleon B Bellamy.
8th. D J Rich.
9th. Joshua Barnes.
10th. William H S Sweet, W A Moore.
11th. D D Colgrove.
12th. William A Allen.
13th. Elwin Legg, A H Galloway.
14th. John W Purdie.
15th. Orlin S Hayes.
16th. James S Harrington, L D Hall.
17th. J B Cook.
18th. Curtis H Brogden.
19th. Willie D Jones, R I Wynne.
20th. John A Hyman.
21st. Charles S Winstead, R W Lassiter.
22nd. Josiah Turner, Jr.
23rd. Silas Burns.
24th. Bedford Brown.
25th. Jno M Lindsay.
26th. Emanuel Shoffner, G W Welker.
27th. John H Davis.
28th. W B Richardson.
29th. P T Beeman.
30th. J N Osborne.
31st. Christopher Melchor.
32nd. William M Robbins.
33rd. P A Long.
34th. Peter A Wilson.
35th. Samuel Forkner.
36th. John H McLaughlin.
37th. Lawson A Mason.
38th. J B Eaves.
39th. Saml P Smith.
40th. Jas Blythe.
41st. Edmund W Jones.
42nd. William M Moore.
43th. W Levi Love.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance County—John A Moore.
Alexander—R P Matheson.
Alleghany—John L Smith.
Anson—D Ingram.
Ashe—Matthew Carson.
Beaufort—Hiram E Stilley.
Bertie—Parker D Robbins.
Bladen—F W Foster.
Brunswick—Benjamin D Morrill.
Buncombe—W G Candler.
Burke—Samuel C Wilson.
Cabarrus—John P Gibson.
Caldwell—James C Harper.
Carteret—Joel Henry Davis, Jr.
Caswell—William Long, Phillip Holnett.
Catawba—James R Ellis.
Chatham—William T Gunter, James B Long.
Cherokee—J R Simons.
Clowan—Richard Clayton.
Clay—John O Hicks.
Cleveland—Plato Durham.
Columbus—Daniel P High.
Craven—Augustus S Seymour, A W Stevens, B W Morris.
Cumberland—John S Leary, Isham Sweat.
Currituck—Thomas C Humphries.
Davidson—Jabez Mendenhall, George Kinney.
Davie—James A Kelly.
Duplin—Isaac B Kelly, N E Armstrong.
Edgecombe—George Peck, Henry C Cherry.
Forsyth—John P Vest.
Franklin—James T. Harris, John H Williamson.
Gaston—Jonas Hoffman.
Gates—John Gatling.
Granville—J W Ragland, J A Crawford, C Mayo.
Greene—Joseph Dixon.
Guilford—Stephen G Horney, David Hodgin.
Halifax—John H Renfrow, W T Hayes, Ivey Hutchings.
Harnett—Neill S Stuart.
Haywood—Walter Brown.
Henderson—W D Justus.
Hertford—Thomas Snipes.
Hyde—Thomas Farrow.
Iredell—T A Nicholson, George F Davidson.
Jackson—Joseph Keener.
Johnston—B R Hinnant, E W Pou.
Jones—L D Wilkie.
Lenoir—Wallace Ames.
Lincoln—A C Wiswall.
Macon—James L Robinson.
Madison—Nat Kelsey.
Martin—Jesse J Smith.
McDowell—W W Gilbert.
Mecklenburg—R D Whitley, W W Grier.
Mitchell—Jacob W Bowman.
Montgomery—George A Graham.
Moore—Abel Kelly.
Nash—W W Boddie.
New Hanover—Joseph C Abbott, Llewellyn G Estes, George W Price, Jr.
Northhampton—Roswell C Parker, Jno T Reynolds.
Onslow—Franklin Thompson.
Orange—John J Allison, Thomas M Argo.
Pasquotank—Thomas A Sikes.
Perquimans—Jeptha White.
Person—Samuel C Barnett.
Pitt—Byron Laflin, Richard Short.
Polk—Asberry Waldrop.
Randolph—E T Blair, Joel Ashworth.
Richmond—Richmond T Long.
Robeson—James Sinclair, Edward K Proctor.
Rockingham—Henry Barnes, D S Ellington.
Rowan—Joseph Hawkins, Isaac M Shaver.
Rutherford—James M Justice.
Sampson—John C Williams.
Stanly—Lafayette Green.
Stokes—W W McCanless.
Surry—A L Hendricks.
Transylvania—James W Clapton.
Tyrrell—Thomas J Jarvis.
Union—Hugh Downing.
Wake—Joseph W Holden, Stokes D Franklin, Fielding G Moring, James H Harris.
Warren—William Cawthorn, Richard Falkner.
Washington—James J Rea.
Watauga—Lewis B Banner.
Wayne—John T Pearson, John C Rhodes.
Wilkes—William B Siegrist.
Wilson—George W Stanton.
Yancey—David Proffitt.
Yadkin—T M Vestal.

The certificates of election will be sent direct to the State executive and judicial officers, and to the members elect of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; but for convenience and safety of transmission, the certificates for the members elect of the General Assembly will be sent to the Commanding Officer Post of Raleigh, for delivery, upon application by the persons who are entitled to receive them.

For like reasons, the certificates for the county offices will be sent to the Commanding Officers of Posts for the counties within their jurisdiction, for delivery or transmittal to the persons who are entitled to receive them.

A certified abstract of the returns made by the election officers, will be prepared and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State for the State of North Carolina.

Under the provisions of the Constitution, the General Assembly of the State elected thereunder "shall meet on the fifteenth day after the approval thereof (the Constitution) by the Congress of the United States, if it fall not on Sunday; but if it should so fall, then on the next day thereafter." (Article II, Section 29.)

The officers of the Executive Department of the State, "first elected, shall assume their duties ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States." (Article III, Section 1.)

The term of office of all officers of the Judicial Department "shall begin upon the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States." (Article IV, Section 32.)

The county officers provided for and elected "shall enter upon their duties ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States." (Article VII, Section 10.)

But in order that there may be no confusion, delay, or failure in the administration of justice or other governmental functions, and to ensure the safety of public property, the Solicitors of Judicial Circuits, clerks of courts, sheriffs, coroners and other executive officers charged with active administration duties, or with the care of public records, or the custody of public moneys or public property, will not be relieved from responsibility for the due discharge of the duties of their offices until their successors are duly qualified.

It is made the duty of Commanders of Posts, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, to see that the officers elect who are able to qualify under the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of the State, and have so qualified, are duly installed in the offices to which they have been elected and as above prescribed.

Under the requirements of the ninth section of the law of July 23, 1867, amendatory of the law of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," the officers elect, both of the legislative and executive departments, will, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of their offices, take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by the law of July 2, 1862, "to prescribe an oath of office, and other purposes." This oath will be taken in duplicate; one to be filed in the office of the State of North Carolina, and the other to be forwarded to District Headquarters.

If any of the State officers elected under the new Constitution are disqualified by the third Section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article XIV, or are unable to take the oath prescribed by the law of July 2, 1862, they will not be allowed to discharge any official functions until the disability has been removed by the Congress of the United States, or unless the oath of office required by the ninth Section of the above cited law shall have previously been dispensed with by law, or unless the said ninth Section shall have become inoperative by the fact that the people of the State have been declared by law to be entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States.

By Command of
Bvt. Maj. Gen. ED. R. S. CANBY,
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide de Camp, A. A. A. Gen'l.

NOTE.—The announcement of the results of elections in the Counties of Caswell and Haywood are made subject to final decision, upon the conclusion of the investigation of charges of election frauds in those Counties.

NORTH CAROLINA—DISPATCH FROM GOV. HOLDEN.

RALEIGH, May 14.—Prompt action on the part of Congress, in relation to to the admission of North Carolina, will be our only hope to avert a terrible civil war again, in the event the usurper at the White House shall be acquitted.

In the name of humanity, liberty and justice, can it be possible that Andrew Johnson will be acquitted! We have our apprehensions, but, nevertheless, strong hopes that the Senate will vindicate violated law. Strike the usurper from his seat, and thus save the country. It will be the darkest day that ever fell over this land if he should be acquitted.

W. W. HOLDEN.

We clip the above telegram from a Northern exchange. The bitter spirit which it evinces toward President Johnson, who has bestowed his confidence and favor upon the author, in a manner calculated to call forth at least a little sympathy and gratitude, is astounding, when the evidence is so palpable that Mr. Johnson is the object of a partizan malevolence, hitherto unequalled, for causes wholly inadequate.

The most important point in the telegram to our North Carolina readers, however, is the assertion, that "the admission of North Carolina will be our only hope to avert a terrible civil war again, in the event the usurper at the White House shall be acquitted." The statement in a gross libel both of the President and of the people of North Carolina. We defy the author to give a substantial reason for the above assertion. It is of a piece with the malicious slanders which have been sent North by a class of men in our midst, ever since the close of the war, who have been bent upon evil and the continued agitation and distress of the Southern people. All the discord and trouble of the Southern people, since then, lies at the doors of this class of men, who have been determined to disturb the country, to gratify their malice and to secure office and position for themselves, at the risk of the ruin of their own section and people.

What has President Johnson done to promote civil war in the South? In what has he been remiss, to preserve order and quiet among the people?—Wherein has he done anything to disturb the peace, or omitted to do what he could to preserve peace and quiet? What proof is there of the tendencies to civil war in North Carolina? We deny there is any evidence, whatever, of a purpose or desire, on the part of our people, to disturb the quiet of society or provoke hostilities of any kind. Among the blacks and a few whites, there *are* indications of lawlessness, exhibited by frequent thefts, burglaries, and sometimes murders and rapes, but all these would soon be subdued by the regular processes of civil law properly administered, upon the removal of military interference.

The white people of North Carolina are opposed, on principle, to the new order of things, and will aid, by all legitimate means, at the ballot box, to change, modify or abolish it; but since the excitement of a political campaign of unusual vigor, because of the intense interest felt in its issues, the people, anxious to make bread, even under such a state of things are quietly pursuing their avocations and rendering due obedience to civil and military law.—They are exhibiting their wonted industry and orderly demeanor, with the exceptions alluded to. If civil war, or even momentary bloodshed, were to occur, it must come from a source alien and hostile to the quiet and liberties of our law-abiding people. This the author of the foregoing telegram

knows, as well as any one. Does he desire to be placed in a position, in which he can wreak vengeance upon a people, whose only crime is a disapproval of the new government forced upon our people against their will, and whose only offence is a want of confidence in the agents who effected it?—Let us try to hope better things of him. "In the name of humanity, liberty and justice—*can it be possible?*"

We confess that the above telegram disappoints us. We had heard that a kind and conciliatory article appeared in the *Standard*, from the Editor's pen, a few days ago, in which he deprecated party feeling and discord, and we had *almost* hoped for a better state of things than many predicted. Perhaps the above dispatch was only intended to be *private* and for a specific object.—*Raleigh Sentinel*

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, May 28, 1868.

CONTRIBUTIONS.—Our columns are open to communications of general or local interest. Nothing personal admitted. No communication received unless accompanied by a responsible name.

RE-ORGANIZING.

We see that the various elements of opposition to the Radical party are organizing under the name of Democratic party. The principal argument in favor of this name, is that the Democratic party North is the only organization of opposition to Radicalism in that section: and it is held, that the Conservatives South, must unite with the Northern Democrats, if they hope to enter the Presidential campaign with any show of formidableness.

To this there can be no serious objection urged by those who are desirous of ridding the country of Radical rule and corruption. The Radical Presidential nominations have been made and a platform adopted. Gen. U. S. Grant and Hon. Schuyler Colfax, the present speaker of the House, are the nominees. These men are as objectionable as the platform upon which they are to run, and it is the duty of every lover of justice and liberty in the South, to unite with the only organization that presents any hope of a successful contest.

We trust every county will be represented in the convention, which is to assemble in Raleigh on the 13th of June, for the purpose of re-organizing the Democratic party in this State, in order to co-operate with that party North in the ensuing Presidential election.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE.

Before voting for a party candidate, every man ought to ask himself, which party is most likely to advance his interests or the interests of his country. It is unnecessary to repeat what the Radicals have done—all in the South know, to their sorrow, that with Grant at the head of the army, they waged a cruel war against women and children; pillaged our homes and desecrated our altars; and, because he could command any number of negroes and foreigners to fill up his army, he allowed his own soldiers to die by thousands in Southern prisons and ours to be shot and starved in Northern dungeons; so reckless was he of his own men, that he was universally called "the butcher." They have *forced* negro equality and supremacy upon eleven States, and by their new platform declare their intention to make this equality perpetual;—it would take an age to tell what this Jacobin party has not done, and the heart sickens at the gloomy prospect of the future, if we continue under its rule. We invite especial attention to the platform in another column.

As to the Democratic party North, it has done all it could to stay the ruin and devastation of this wicked party, and it is now rapidly gaining a strength that will be felt in the future actions of Congress and the government. It has prevented the impeachment of the President, and thrown every obstacle in its favor in the way of the unjust military rule and oppressive system of the reconstruction measures of the Radicals. And as to its designs in case it should get into power, we have it, upon good authority, that there will be a marked change in the political situation of the South. Col. Jno. Forsyth, the editor of the Mobile *Register* says, on this subject:

"I have taken a good deal of pains to learn what are the sentiments of leading Democrats as to the action of the party, should it win the administration in the November contest, in reference to Federal policy towards the South. It was a question of the largest practical interest whether, should the Democracy come into power, it would leave the whites of the South to struggle as best they could out of the mire of Radical reconstruction, or whether it would at once lift them out by the strong hand of Federal power. I get but one answer to the inquiry, and that is, the Democracy will be swift to sweep from the statute book the whole system of African reconstruction as utterly null and void and of no effect, and at once recognize the existing white constitutions of the Southern States, and re-admit the latter to their full equality in the Union. I must confess that I did not personally need such assurances, for when policy and good faith both point to one course, the result is seldom doubtful. But some Southern friends did deem them necessary. I think that before Congress adjourns the Democrats in that body will make a further declaration and pledge to this effect."

MEXICO.—Since Maximillian's attempt at establishing a permanent government in Mexico was put down, the country has been a scene of continual revolution. Its condition is no worse to-day, however, than it has been for ages—for stability is not part of their goverment. Already we read of depredations being committed on our Texan frontier, by the bands of lawless brigands, who have fled the cities to avert the army. Europe could have controlled that unfortunate country once; but, that day has passed, and now that the U. S. is out of her little trouble with a few rebels, she may have time to devote to this unhappy country. Probably the Rads. had an eye to that when they so feelingly expressed their "sympathy with *all* the oppressed people which are struggling for their rights." They had no sympathy for the South, yet a war in a foreign country causes tears to flow even from old Beast.

We find in a New York paper the following: "Mexico, in the interests of liberal institutions, killed off Maximilian. Liberal institutions, we are sorry to be compelled to say, have not profited by the result. Matters have grown worse month by month. It is now no longer possible to resist the conviction that the real salvation of Mexico depends upon the change of her flag. The Star Spangled Banner is her only safety. If she will not come under the flag we must spread the flag over her. The flag of the United States is the only guarantee of her salvation."

IMPORTANT ORDER.

The following order, just issued by Gen. Canby, will prove interesting to the public generally:

HEADQ'RS 2nd MIL. DISTRICT.
Charleston, May 16, 1868.
General Orders No. 84.

All elections for officers of any railroad company in which the State of North Carolina or the State of South Carolina posessees any interest, whether by reason of having subscribed to the capital stock, or having guaranteed the payment of securities, or arising in any other manner whatever, or in which any of the officers is elected by directors appointed by the Governor, or chosen by the Legislature, are hereby suspended until after the government of such State shall have been fully organized under the Constitution approved by the Congress of the United States.

By command of Brevet Major General Ed. R. S. Canby.

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. General.

MODEL FARM IN GUILFORD.—The *Sentinel* has the following under the head of agricultural:—"Our readers may remember a statement made by one of our correspondents last Fall, of a purchase, by the Society of Friends, of a tract of land, near High Point, to be used for a Model Farm.

This farm is now making some headway. It contains 260 acres, and cost, with the residence, $4,400. It was the property of Nathan Hunt, of Guilford, called Springfield. The design is to promote, by *example*, the introduction of improved implements, artificial manures, selected seeds and stock; to encourage agricultural Clubs, and to stimulate enquiry and research.

Dr. Sampson, of Washington, D. C., is the Superintendent, and he is doing a good thing among his people. Already, a good number of Clubs have been organized; manuring has received a new start, about two tons of clover seed were sold at cost, in February, and near 400 subscribers have been received for Agricultural Journals.

This is our safest plan: Work the soil—stir one another to work. Will not our readers follow the hint given at Springfield, and go at it in earnest?"

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

In the June number of Lippincotts' Magazine, the Hon. Amasa Walker divides into three, the proposed schemes for paying off the National debt:

First—That the debt be converted into interminable annuities, like the British Consols; for the redemption of which, no time is fixed, but which are understood to be permanent investments.

Second—That a fixed annuity or annual payment, be proved for the gradual redemption of the principal, sufficient to liquidate the debt, in fifty to one hundred and fifty years, according to the amount of the annuity determined upon.

Third—That a sum shall be set apart by the Government, annually, sufficient to meet the accruing interest, and discharge the entire debt within the present century.

"The first of these plans" says the same writer "does not contemplate the payment of the public debt at all; the second extends the payment through a contracted period; the third provides for its prompt extinction by the present generation."

After discussing these three points in an able manner, and showing that the two first are ruinously expensive methods, the writer concludes the third method is more economical than either of the two above mentioned, provided it were feasible, and would not exercise too depressing, an effect upon the general business of the country.

THE LEGISLATURE.—According to Gen. Canby's order, a portion of which we publish on our first page, this morning, (parts of the remainder to appear hereafter,) the Legislature of North Carolina is composed about as follows:

Senate.—Radicals 38; Conservatives 12.

House.—Radicals 80; Conservatives 40.

Of these Radicals, 3 in the Senate and 16 in the House are negroes.

ENCOURAGING.—A news item from Montana states that new Territory, away in the far mountains, expects to raise this year all the grain required for her consumption. Wherever cereals are produced in abundance, there is the permanent seat of empire. The subduing of the soil of Montana to the purposes of agriculture, marks, in reality, a greater epoch in her existence than the discovery of gold in her gulches.

The Charlotte *Republican* devotes a column to our article of last week on the "Radical Programme." The article concludes with the following pertinent remark, with which we agree:

"Verily some men are windy!"

CHICAGO RADICAL PLATFORM.

The National Republican party of the United States assembled in National Convention in the city of Chicago on the 20th day of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:

1st. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the Reconstruction project of Congress as evinced by the adoption in a majority of the states lately in rebellion, of Constitutions securing equal, civil and political rights to all, and regard it as the duty of the Government to sustain these institutions and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

2nd. The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of these states.

3rd. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad; not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the law under which it was contracted.

4th. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as national facility will permit.

5th. The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can honestly be done.

6th. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

7th. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson, call loudly for a radical reform.

8th. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; has refused to execute the laws; has used his office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws: has employed his Executive power to render insecure the property, peace, liberty and life of the citizens; has abused the pardoning power; has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently and corruptly resisted by every measure in his power every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of thirty-five Senators.

9th. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a relic of feudal times, not authorized by law of nations and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all the rights of citizenship as though they were native born, and no citizen of the United States, whether native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country, and if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

10th. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war there were none entitled to more special honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperilled their lives in the service of the country; the bounties and pensions provided by laws for the brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten; the widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people—a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

11th. Foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development of resources and increase of power to the nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

12th. This Convention declares its sympathy with all the oppressed people which are struggling for their rights.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

This grand national disgraceful farce is ended. The vote on the 11th article was considered a test; but, on Tuesday last the court voted on the 2nd and 3rd, declared the President acquitted, and the court then adjourned. On this subject, the Petersburg *Express* very justly remarks:

In the acquittal of Mr. Johnson, there is cause for profound gratitude and national rejoicing. In his trial he stood the representative of all that is left to us of republican polity. The prosecution, from its inception to its close, was conducted without regard to law, and was a desperate blow aimed at the existance of our national executive.—Surely the popular estimate of Mr. Johnson's character must be far from truth. His private and official life has been subjected to an investigation, conducted without regard to law, decency, or delicacy, through which few public could pass unscathed, and yet his most vindictive enemies have failed, after a long and protracted effort, to detect a single act of which he should be ashamed. The impeachment has proven a noble vindication of his official life. It opens the grave, which in November next is to contain all that is left of radicalism.

Tabular Statement of the Vote.

COUNTIES.	CONSTITUTION FOR	CONSTITUTION AGAINST	GOVERNOR Thos S. Ashe	GOVERNOR W W Holden	GOVERNOR D R Goodloe	No. Registered in 1867. Whites	Blacks
Burke and McDowell,	....	——	——	——	....	1885	692
Rutherford and Polk,	....	——	——	——	....	2045	572
Yancey and Mitchell,	....	——	——	——	....	1520	90
Madison, Buncombe, Henderson & Transylvania,	....	....	....	....	....	3934	740
Haywood and Jackson,	....	....	....	....	....	1604	143
Macon, Clay & Cherokee,	....	....	....	....	....	2164	101
Alleghany, Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,	....	....	....	....	....	5451	692
Caldwell, Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,	....	....	....	....	....	5840	1367
Davie and Rowan,	....	....	....	....	....	2862	1550
Cleaveland,	693	915	....	....	....	1454	374
Catawba,	409	1060	....	....	....	1352	318
Lincoln,	647	598	....	....	....	897	417
Gaston,	803	603	....	....	....	1053	442
Mecklenburg,	1705	1925	....	....	....	1928	1659
Union,	....	....	....	....	....	1309	424
Cabarrus,	....	....	....	....	....	1175	746
Stanley,	....	....	....	....	....	1330	282
Anson,	812	823	....	....	....	1091	1076
Stokes,	....	....	447	758	....	1280	390
Forsythe,	1201	334	....	....	....	1341	449
Davidson,	....	....	....	....	....	2278	678
Randolph,	——	——	——	——	——	2232	457
Guilford,	——	——	——	——	——	2690	1089
Rockingham,	1413	1141	——	——	——	1405	1349
Caswell,	1416	1458	——	——	——	1361	1703
Alamance,	——	——	——	——	——	1348	785
Person,	——	——	——	——	——	1007	882
Orange,	——	——	——	——	——	2004	1291
Chatham,	——	——	——	——	——	2206	1179
Wake,	3336	2280	2304	3337	——	3019	2907
Granville,	2076	1124	——	——	——	2020	2502
Warren,	2231	944	——	——	——	856	2284
Franklin,	——	——	——	——	——	1121	1487
Cumberland,	1770	1129	——	——	——	1579	1546
Harnett,	——	——	——	——	——	857	511
Moore,	——	....	——	0000	0000	1366	459
Montgomery,	722	253	0000	0000	0000	894	321
Richmond,	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	995	1084
Wayne,	1485	1232	1229	1475	0000	1506	1229
Johnston,	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	1732	914
Greene,	801	594	598	782	0000	703	706
Wilson,	923	891	883	909	0000	1033	903
Nash,	741	1048	1018	740	0000	1071	873
Halifax,	3046	1317	1314	3080	0000	1605	3140
Northampton,	1901	805	803	1889	0000	1311	1660
Edgecombe,	2340	1158	1158	2337	0000	1216	2622
Lenoir,	1195	845	858	1192		922	1078
Brunswick,	784	785				742	728
Columbus,	439	816				860	518
Robeson,	1594	1252	1252	1594		1584	1451
Bladen,	1270	971				1085	1146
New Hanover,	3571	2235	2232	3565		1935	3224
Duplin,	962	1189	1188	961		1445	1181
Sampson,	1026	1180	1168	1018		1501	960
Tyrell and Washington,						1280	790
Martin,	937	920	921	943		971	799
Bertie,	1320	618	603	1280		959	1264
Hertford,	805	592	581	795		712	775
Gates,	448	650	650	448		723	469
Chowan,	701	457	467	692		607	667
Perquimans,	870	533	529	863		705	638
Pasquotank and Camden,						1402	1511
Currituck,						919	318
Craven,	3401	1460	1461	3389		1595	3183
Onslow,						816	402
Carteret,	896	916	905	889		1195	749
Jones,	594	451	444	593		483	539
Beaufort,	1324	1056	1040	1300		1499	925
Pitt,	1797	1238	1247	1775		1450	1449
Hyde,						876	565
						106721	72932

GUILFORD VOTE—APRIL, 1868.

	TOTAL	Constitution For	Constitution Against	Governor Holden	Governor Ashe	Governor Goodloe	Congress Dockery	Congress Cobb	Congress Brawley	Congress Campbell	Congress Mendenhall	Congress Blair	Congress Gorrell	Congress Hoyle	Congress Pearson	Congress Lash	Congress Keen	State Senate Mendenhall	State Senate Walker	State Senate Shoffner	House Representatives Gilmer	House Representatives Parlow	House Representatives Hodgin	House Representatives Hornay	N. C. Clerk Payne	N. C. Clerk Clapp	N. C. Clerk Lafferty	Sheriff Stafford	Sheriff Burns
Jamestown	178	178		178			178											178			178				178			178	
Vestal	178	178		178			178											178			178				178			178	
Abbotts	178	178		178			178											178			178				178			178	
Hollow	178	178		178			178											178			178				178			178	
Coodloe	178	178		178			178											178			178				178			178	
Caldwell	178	178		178			178											178			178				178			178	
Lash	178	178		178			178											178			178				178			178	
Kerr	178	178		178			178											178			178				178			178	
Mendenhall	178	178		178			178											178			178				178			178	
Walker	178	178		178			178											178			178				178			178	
Shoffner	178	178		178			178											178			178				178			178	
Gilmer	435	435		435			435											435			435				435			435	
Parlow	435	435		435			435											435			435				435			435	
Hodgin	317	317		317			317											317			317				317			317	
Hornay	323	323		323			323											323			323				323			323	
Payne	434	434		434			434											434			434				434			434	
Clapp	422	422		422			422											422			422				422			422	
Lafferty	30	30		30			30											30			30				30			30	
Stafford	491	491		491			491											491			491				491			491	
Burns	42	42		42			42											42			42				42			42	

DR. WM. M. ALBRIGHT,

Having located 2 miles North-West of Greensboro, offers his Professional Services to the public. 2-1y

A CARD.

THE Co-partnership existing during the past year between C.W. Westbrook, G.W. Albright and Dr. Wm. M. Albright, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by C. W. Westbrook and G. W. Albright.

C. W. WESTBROOK,
G. W. ALBRIGHT,
W. M. ALBRIGHT.

Greensboro, April 27th, 1868. 13—3t

☞ DEEDS, Blank Warrants, &c., always on sale at Times office.

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A Book for all Sections and all Parties.

THIS great work presents the only complete and impartial analysis of the Causes of the War yet published, and gives those interior lights and shadows of the great conflict only known to those high officers who watched the flood-tide of revolution from its fountain springs, and which were so accessible to Mr. Stephens from his position as second officer of the Confederacy.

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It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.
It causes the Hair to curl beautifully.
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It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald for years.
It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.
It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians in high standing.
It is sold in half-pound bottles (the name blown in the glass,) by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at One Dollar per Bottle. Wholesale by Demas Barnes & Co.; F. C. Wells & Co.; Schieffelin & Co., N. Y. 7:3m

Mrs. S. W. Dilworth,
MANTUA-MAKER

West Market, next door to the Times Office, wishes to say to the ladies of town and county, that she continues to carry on the *MANTUA-MAKING* business. She is in regular receipt of the latest styles of ladies and children's costume. The great success in the past warrants her in assuring entire satisfaction to all who favor her with patronage in the future. Prices very low. The ladies are respectfully solicited to give her a call.

Greensboro, N. C., March 5, 1868. 6tf

Our Market Column.

GROCERIES, PRODUCE, &c.,

Carefully corrected each week.

By W. S. MOORE, General Dealer.

Apples—green			
" dried	2½	to	4
Bacon	16½	to	20
Beef	7	to	8
Butter	20	to	25
Beans per bushel			2.00
Coffee, per sack	25	to	30
" retail	25	to	33⅓
Cheese	25	to	30
Chickens	20	to	25
Corn	1.25	to	1.50
" meal	1.25	to	1.50
Cotton raw	15	to	20
" yarn		to	2.00
" yard sheeting	18	to	20
Eggs	12½	to	15
Flaxseed			1.75
Feathers	40	to	60
Fodder per 100 lbs	75	to	1.00
Flour	10.00	to	11.00
Fertilizers—Guano			5
Baugh's Phosphate			3½
Plaster per bag			2.00
" calcined			7.00
Cement			5.00
Hides—green	5	to	6
" dry	13	to	15
Leather—sole	33	to	40
" upper	60	to	75
Lard			20
Molasses—Cuba	70	to	75
" Sorghum	00	to	00
Golden Syrup			1.00
Nails—keg			7.00
" retail	9	to	10
Oats per bushel			85
Onions—large			1.00
Oil—linseed			1.75
" tanner's			1.50
" sperm			2.00
" kerosene (best)			1.00
" arora			1.00
Potatoes—Irish	75	to	1.00
" sweet			1.75
Peas—cow			2.00
" white			2.00
Rice	10½	to	18
Rags—cotton			3½
Salt—fine per sack			4.50
" Liverpool per sack			2.00
" retail			3½
Soda, best			20
Tallow	13	to	16½
Vinegar	40	to	50
Wool	35	to	40
" rolls	60	to	75

GREENSBORO MONEY MARKET.

Buying Rates of Bank Notes, &c. By

WILSON & SHOBER,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET.

Bank of N. C.	60
" Cape Fear	20
" Charlotte	30
" Wadesboro	26
" Wilmington	27
" Roxboro	60
" Thomasville	20
" Lexington at Graham	23
" " Lexington, old	18
" " new	10
" Commerce	17
" Clarendon	3
" Fayetteville	19
" Washington	3
" Yanceyville	3
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	60
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro, old	28
" " new	12
Miners' and Planters' Bank	40
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	27
Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co. old	6
Virginia Bank Notes average about	98
South Carolina "	15
Georgia "	25

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank Notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.

Returns for express packages of Bank Notes, &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates. 2—1y

GREENSBORO MONEY MARKETS,

Corrected by

HENRY G. KELLOGG,

Banker and Insurance Agent,

Tate Building, corner of West Market and South Elm Streets, Greensboro, N. C.

Gold.....135 a 140

Silver.....Small, 125 a 130; large, 130 a 135

Money in fair demand, 2½ a 3 per cent per month, on collaterals.

Exchange.....One fourth.

N. C. BANK NOTES.

Bank Notes dull.

Bank North Carolina	60
" Cape Fear	20
" Charlotte	22
" Wadesboro	26
" Wilmington	27
" Roxboro	23
" Thomasville	20
" Lexington at Graham	24
" " old	26
" " new	65
" Commerce	20
" Clarendon	23
" Fayetteville	18
" Washington	10
" Yanceyville	16
Merchants' Bank of New-Berne	67
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro	28
Miners' and Planters' Bank	40
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	27
Greensboro Mutual	03

Highest rates of the day paid for Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and other Southern Bank notes.

We are prepared to fill orders for Bank Notes to Debtors and stock holders of Banks.

Bank Notes sent us by *Express* will be remitted for on day of receipt, either in draft on New York or currency as may be desired. If prices are not satisfactory, notes will be returned.

We buy mutilated and broken bank currency, sell Revenue Stamps, deal in Coin, Bonds, U. S. Securities, Stocks, Bullion, and discount Commercial paper.

Drafts sold on chief cities in Europe. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement.

Drafts sold on New York and principal Northern cities.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at usual rates, and Losses promptly adjusted.

Fresh Garden Seed.

I have just received a choice lot of fresh seed, to which I would respectfully call the attention of the public.

Cabbage, all kinds, Tomato, Celery, Beets, Cucumber, Beans (snaps) Peas, &c., &c.

These seed were grown in Richmond, Va., and are known to be good.

Call early and secure them.

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In great variety; Clover Seed, Lime, Plaster and Guano, for sale on the most accommodating terms for Cash, or will be exchanged for any kind of Barter that can be disposed of in this or any other market.

Feb 6. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

Post Office and Rail-Road Guide.

Post Office, J. D. White, P. M., East Market, Caldwell block.

Northern Mail, R. & D. R. R.	arrives at	7	P. M.
" " "	closes at	9	"
Eastern " N. C. R. R.	arrives at	7	"
" " "	closes....at	9	"
Western " "	arrives at	5-05	A. M.
" " "	closes....at	6½	P. M.
Pittsboro arrives Friday		6	"
" leaves Saturday		6	A. M.
Asheboro arrives Saturday		6	P. M.
" leaves Friday		9	A. M.
Salem arrives Friday		3	P. M.
" leaves Saturday		6	A. M.
Yanceyville arrives Tuesday and Friday		6	P. M.
" leaves Monday and Thursday		6	A. M.

Office open for dlivery of mails at night, and will not be open on Sundays.

Railroads.

N. C. mail going East	arrives..at	5	A. M
" " " "	leaves..at	5-05	"
" " " West	arrives..at	7	P. M
" " " "	leaves..at	7-17	"
" Freight going East	leaves at	12-10	"
" " West	" at	8-15	A. M.
R. & D. mail	arrives.....at	6	P. M.
" "	leaves.....at	5-15	A. M.

Local Squibs.

We will thank any one for giving us such items, for this department, as may be of general interest.

JOB PRINTING of every description can be done at our office, at low rates.

CIRCUS.—By reference to advertising columns, you will see a rich treat in store for those who love such things and have the spare change. It is a busy time and a scarce time; yet, we predict, a good turn out of children, nigs, &c. The name of Robinson has carried success with it heretofore, and the people will expect a good entertainment.

Any one needing a good Carriage, or Buggy, or any repairing done on old ones, will do well to call on Mr. Geo. Ledford, whose advertisement appears in this weeks issue.

Quite a severe hail storm visited our town last night about 10 o'clock. No damage done that we know of.

HARRY MACARTHY is to be here on Saturday next—see his advertisement. His reputation as a comedian and *funnist* is too well established in "Dixie" to require any comment at our hands. He is assisted by Miss Sallie Partington, who is favorably known to the Richmondites and Confeds, who were around the city during the war, and Prof. O'Readon, the great pianist.—All we have to say is—*go and see him.*

MR. HOWARD, the operator at this place, will accept our thanks for the telegraphic announcement of the late vote on impeachment.

GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY.—While we were rejoicing over the acquittal of President Johnson, on Tuesday last, a colored citizen, (with a waiter of mintjulips) walked into the office, and without much ceremony the local and printers dispatched the julips in short order. If the thoughtful proprietor of the Planters Hotel don't wish to get into the local, he must not do so any more.

PRIME LOT OF STAVES.—Messrs. J. B. Hunter & Co., commission merchants, Portsmouth, sold yesterday a car load of R. O. staves at $44 per thousand, and when inspected there were only twenty nine cast of culls in the whole lot. This is believed to be the best lot of staves received here since the war. They were shipped by Rev. J. A. Hartsfield, of Wake county N. C.

We are informed by Captain Hunter that there are large lots of this timber in Middle and Western North Carolina, and if the same care and attention is generally paid to getting staves that Mr. Hartsfield takes, the business will soon become very profitable in that section.—*Norfolk Journal.*

If the railroads would reduce their freights, thousands of dollars worth of staves could be shipped from this section. When the Richmond and Danville road extends their line to Rocketts, so as to avoid drayage, the Norfolk market can be reached much cheaper than at present. The interests of this part of our State demands this change. We are tired of monopolies.

THE UNION COTTON MILLS, located on Deep River, in Randolph county, were sold at auction last week, for $14,000; not half the original cost. Mr. Geo. Swepson becoming the purchaser.

HAVANA, May 25.—Hayti Salnave, as Dictator, has ordered conscriptions. Riots resulted. The soldiers fired on the mob. A Virginian, named Hepburn, was wounded while defending his store.

Cacos attacked Gonaives and was repulsed.

The trial of Davis will begin, in Richmond, on the 3rd of June.

PICKINGS.

A Cod fish was captured in James River last week—the first ever caught in Southern waters.

According to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, a national convention is about to be called to meet in Baltimore to nominate an independent ticket for President and Vice-President.

The executive committee of the Douglas Monument Association has decided to remove the remains of the late Mr. Douglas to the tomb prepared for them, on the 3rd of June next, which will be the anniversary of his death.

The Petersburg *Express* says a cow, in Richmond, gives eight gallons of milk daily.

The tomb of the Putnam family has been robbed at Danvers, Mass., and the bones sold for bone manure.

A live lizard four inches in length was taken from the stomach of a young lady in Troy last Saturday.

Corn is worth $2. per bushel in Henry County, Va. The negroes are leaving.

As an evidence of the decline of American shipping, Consul Morse, at London, reports to the State Department that, whilst in 1861 there were 208 arrivals of American vessels in London, in 1866 the number had declined to 49.

Mexican robbers and Indians are committing great depredations on the American side, along the Rio Grande. Over two thousand head of cattle are said to have been stolen within the last five month.

Parson Sinclair, of Robeson county, has packed up bag and baggage and gone over "horse, foot and dragoons," to the Conservative party.

The Wilson *Plaindealer* says: A plot to assassinate several of the first citizens of Washington, N. C., originating with one Hiram Stilley, a white leader and associate of negroes, was frustrated by an honest negro on Thursday night last.

The semi-weekly edition of the Goldsboro *News* has been discontinued for the present. The weekly edition is continued. The proprietor will resume his semi-weekly, and possibly, his daily edition next October.

Our Virginia and North Carolina exchanges all represent the wheat crop, in every section, as being very fine.—We hope the price of flour will soon be lower.

The impeachment trial is to be out in book form two weeks after proceeding close.

The Texas papers announce the decease of Judge W. S. Oldham, an eminent citizen of the State.

We learn, from the Charlotte *Times*, of yesterday, that quite a disturbance occurred in front of the Hotel, in that city, on Thursday, between some whites and blacks, originating in a fight between two small boys—one white and the other black—which grew gradually, until at least 15 or 20 were engaged, and many others standing around, clubs in hand, ready to participate. Things began to look serious, and, but for the timely interference of some friends, fatal consequences might have followed.

The court-martial at Montgomery, Ala., which tried Ryland Randolph, for wounding a negro in self defence, sentenced him to ten years' hard labor at the Dry Tortugas, and would doubtless have handcuffed and hurried him off to the destined punishment, but for the intervention of President Johnson. The President of the United States, although threatened with violence at the hands of a faction, ordered the military to release Mr. Randolph. It was done.—*Charleston News.*

The report that Gov. Browlow is dying is contradicted by a Knoxville dispatch.

THE WILMINGTON *Journal* says that neither Abbott, Galloway, Ashley, Estes, Mann or Schenck, (all Yankees but Galloway and Price, who are negroes,)—all of whom have been elected to prominent office, legislative or local, in New Hanover,—*have ever listed or paid one cent of State or County taxes,* NOR EVEN A POLL-TAX, in that County. Comment is unnecessary.

A Paris letter states that John C. Breckenridge has returned from the Holy land, and contemplates going to Quebec.

We learn that the University of South Carolina will be closed after the present session. The Baptist Theological Seminary at Greenville, in the same State, is to be removed to some other State.—*Charlottesville Chronicle.*

A telegram from Cincinatti, dated the 22nd says: Some robbers yesterday seized the engine between Louisville and this city, and, detaching the Express car, left the balance of the train. They threw out the Express Messenger and robbed three safes.—Loss unknown. The engine was found on the track, this morning, deserted.

A dispatch from Lake City, Florida, says that a few days ago, nearly two acres on a farm in Hamilton Co. suddenly sunk to a depth of fifty feet from the surface—the surrounding land filling with water and submerging the tops of the tallest trees. The ground is still sinking and now covers four acres. The streams and creeks in the surrounding country loosed themselves, which forced an outlet in this way.

These sinks have occurred before, but this is the largest and deepest known.

The Bronzed Statue of Thomas H. Benton, erected at Lafayette Park, St. Louis, Mo., will be unveiled by Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont on May 27th. The statue is ten feet high, was modelled at Rome by Miss Hosmer, and was cast at Munich. General Francis P. Blair will deliver an address on the occasion.

The Charleston cotton factors, in accordance with their usual custom, have made their estimate of the cotton crop for the current year, ending September 1st, 1868, and state that the yield will be from 2,200,000 to 2,600,000 bales. It has for years been the custom at Charleston to make an estimate of the crop about May 1st, and this estimate is made in accordance with the custom.

Plug tobacco packed in peanuts and apples is the latest device to defraud the revenue. This fraud has been discovered at Norfolk, Va.

Speaker Colfax is contemplatting a new lecture—"Fourteen Years in Congress." His "Across the Continent" has netted him $10,000.

The New Haven papers tell of a baby in that city which weighed 1½ pounds at its birth, and now at the age of two months, weighs 3½ pounds.

SUPREME COURT.—The Summer Term will commence on Monday, the eighth day of June next.

First Week—Monday and Tuesday will be devoted to applicants for license. Causes on the first Circuit will be called.

Second Week.—Fifth and second Circuits.

Third Week.—Fourth and Sixth Circuits.

Fourth Week.—Seventh and Eighth Circuits.

Fifth Week.—Third Circuits.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. T. Jones, COL. JAS. R. COLE, formerly of this place, and Miss MOLLIE P. KING, of Grayson county, Texas.

George Ledford,

Coach & Buggy

Manufacturer,

East Market Street.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

HAS constantly on hand a splendid assortment of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES WAGONS, &c., all of which he will sell LOW, for CASH or BARTER.

REPAIRING done At short notice, and on reasonable TERMS.

Give Him a Trial.

ALL HIS WORK IS

WARRANTED.

May 28th. 17-6m.

FUN! FUN!! FUN!!!

Around the World and Home again.

HARRY MACARTHY,

THE ORIGINAL

Arkansas Comedian,

IN HIS AMUSING

PERSONATION CONCERTS,

ENTITLED

Musical Moments with Merry Momus.

Mr. Harry Macarthy, the man of versatility, with his mimic entertainments, pronounced by the entire Press to be the most unique, pleasing, chaste and astonishing performance ever presented to the world, assisted by Miss SALLIE PARTINGTON, the fascinating dansuese.

Mr. M. O'REARDON, the musical genius of '68.

Mr. MACARTHY has new Songs, new Dances and new Characters, with which to greet you.

He will play at the COURT HOUSE, in Greensboro, for two nights only: SATURDAY and MONDAY, May 30th and June 1st, 1868.

Admission 75 Cents.

ROBINSON'S GREAT

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCUS

WILL EXHIBIT AT

HIGH POINT, Monday, June 1.

GREENSBORO, Tuesday, June 2.

A. ROBINSON, Manager, | Dr. STEVENS, Treasurer.
CHAS. COVELL, Equestrian Direc. | HIRAM DAY, Master of Circus.

The Manager would respectfully state that in organizing this Circus Company, he has spared neither time, labor, nor money, to make the present combination the most brilliant and attractive ever presented to the patronage of the public. The four quarters of the globe have contributed their choicest gems to form this brilliant constellation!

This Grand Alliance of talent is organized upon a scale of unprecedented magnificence, and the extraordinary and varied performances of the great array of Foreign and Native Talent, will inaugurate a new era in amusement. The entertainments will be produced with a degree of originality and splendor never before attempted in this country.

Prominent among the leading members of this extensive Troupe, will be found the following names:

JAS. ROBINSON, Champion Rider,
Madm. ROBINSON, The Unexcelled.
Madms. ANNA ROBINSON, The Unrivalled.
Mast. ALEX. ROBINSON, The dashing Boy Rider.
Prof. SHOWERS, Japanese Jugler.
W. W. HILL, Double Somersault.
JERCME TUTTLE, Acrobat and Funny Long.
HIRAM DAY, Clown and Humorist, the favorite son of Momus, the embodiment of Fun, Wit, Originality and genuine Humor; a living exemplification of the old adage, "Laugh and grow fat."
Mr. CHAS. COVELLI, Clown and Character Equestrian; in his great act of Pete Jenkins, Mons. Cutler, in his great Cannon Ball act, and other eminent performers.
HARRY JENNINGS, the great two, four and six horse rider, will appear in his great act, the Russian Courrier of St. Petersburgh.

THE GREAT SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCUS

Has a Superb Equestrian Troupe, A Full Acrobatic Corps, Contortionists, Equilibrists and Funniest Clowns

That have ever appeared in this country. Among which are the DELEVANTI BROTHERS,

The most accomplished Gymnasts in the world. The Dwarf Contortionist NEHAMO, the highest Battoute Leaps in the Universe.

Admission 75cts. Children under 10 years 50cts.

To all parts of the mammoth pavillion. No standing room. Room for all. Afternoon and Evening.

☞ Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock. Commencing at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.

GEO. H. WHITLOCK, General Business Agt.

MRS. N. MAURICE,

Fashionable Dress and Cloak-Maker,

(South Elm street, Greensboro, N. C.)

Ladies and Children's furnishing goods, Ribbons, Gloves, Real Laces and Imitations, Dress and Cloak Buttons, Trimmings in every variety, Cambrics, Corsets, Ladies and Children's Hosieries, Gaiters and Shoes, Lace Collars and Cuffs.

BRANCH OF MDE. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS.

New Patterns received regularly. Patterns cut to order. 4—3m

J. HARPER LINDSAY, Jr.,

(Successor to Ernest Lindsay)

Dealer in Confectioneries, Groceries, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Fancy Articles, Toys, Notions, &c.

Next door to Southern Express Office.

Greensboro, N. C. 3—1y

J. A. GILMER, SR., J. A. GILMER, JR.

GILMER & GILMER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, and SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

Greensboro, N. C.

All business intrusted to their care in the Courts of this Judicial District, and Courts of Bankruptcy, and the United States Circuit Court, will receive prompt attention. 1—1y

JOHN E. O'SULLIVAN,

TIN and SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY, Corner West-Market and Ashe Streets, Greensboro, N. C. The subscriber keeps constantly on hand, or will make to order, at short notice, all descriptions of Tin and Sheet Iron work, Stoves, Ranges and Hot Air Furnaces repaired and put up. Particular attention paid to Cotton, Woolen and Tobacco Factory work.—Stencil Brands of all kinds cut to order. 1—6m.

WESTBROOK & CO.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE WESTBROOK NURSERIES,

Greensboro, N. C.

Nursery Store on Washington street, Chas. W. Westbrook will be found at his Residence on West Market street or at the Nursery Store, during February and March—November and December, the best seasons for transplanting. All orders promptly filled. 1—1y

The best

Kerosine Oil and the new and improved Sun Burner, for sale by

Feb. 6, 1868. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

JUST RECEIVED.

25 half bbls. Choice Family Roe Herrings.
4 bbls. Shad.
6 bbls. Cut Herring.
50 bbls. Flour.

For sale at Reduced prices.

JAMES SLOAN & SONS.

May 12th, 1868. 15-tf.

New Store.—We take pleasure in callin the attention of our readers to the very neat Confectionery establishment just opened in the Tate Building. The proprietor, Mr. DeSmet has been long engaged in the manufacture and sale of Candies and confectioneries with Mr. F. Neurat of Richmond and proposes to carry on a Branch Store, selling at Wholesale and Retail at Richmond prices. He promises to furnish retail dealers at a less figure than they can supply themselves from abroad. All orders will be filled within three days. 1tf.

JAMES SLOAN & SONS,

GROCERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

1—1y Greensboro, N. C.

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT

Mrs. MOORE'S MILLINERY,

WHERE goods are so much cheaper than has yet been offered in this market. Hats at 25 cents, Bonnets at 50cts and upwards. 2nd stock already received and partly sold, and the third lot of 6 dozen Hats and Bonnets to be in on Thursday, 23rd inst.

At the sign of the **BABY** in the window, you can also get one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

April 21st, 1868. 12—2t

Reconstruction!

NO MORE REVOLUTION!

I HAVE JUST RETURNED

FROM THE NORTH,

Bringing a large lot of Dry and Fancy

GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

I am no humbug, and don't publish my prices All I ask is a fair trial, and I will guarantee satisfaction in every instance.

☞ Country merchants will do well to give me a call, as I have a large lot of No. 1 goods which I will wholesale or retail at low figures.

I will compare goods, both as to price and quality, with any merchant in the town.

Call and see for yourselves. No charge made for showing goods, and everybody will always receive prompt and gentlemanly attention at the

Variety Store

of J. D. KLINE,

11—3m East Market St.

PLANTER'S HOTEL,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

(East Market street, near court-house.)

The Proprietor would inform the traveling public, and the citizens of this county especially, that his new house is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travelers.

The prices are as low, if not lower, than any other house in town.

A fine, new Bar is attached to this house, which will always be furnished with the best of Liquors.

JOHN T. REESE,

4—1y *Proprietor.*

MUSIC STORE.

FOREIGN AND American Sheet Music, vocal and instrumental. Music Books. Instructions for Piano, Guitar, Violin, Flute, &c. Musical Instruments such as Guitars, Violins, Banjos, Flutes, etc. German, French and Italian Violin and Guitar Strings.

Catalogues of Sheet Music and Books sent free to any order on application.

Music sent by mail, securely wrapped, the expense being only two cents for every four ounces.

All orders, whether large or small, strictly and promptly attended to

Address Prof. F. B. MAURICE,

4—3m Greensboro, N. C.

SMOKING TOBACCO!

DURHAM,

PEACE,

ZEPHYR PUFF,

and other fine brands, for sale by

PORTER & ECKEL.

200 Sacks LIVERPOOL SALT for offered at reduced rates by

Feb. 6. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

The Farmer's Column.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Cream Cake.—One cup of sour cream, 1 cup of sugar; 3 eggs; 1 teaspoon of soda. Flavor with lemon.

Elderberry Wine.—Two quarts of juice; 2 quarts of water; 4 pounds of sugar. Prepare the same as the currants.

Tomato Toast.—Take ripe tomatoes, peel and cook them, and season to suit the taste. Have ready in a dish some slices of toasted bread; then pour the tomatoes over them.

CREAM SPONGE CAKE.—Beat two eggs in a teacup, fill with sweet cream; one cup white sugar; and one-half cup flour; two teaspoons cream tarter; one do. soda, salt, &c.

CREAM CUP CAKE.—Four cups of flour, two cups of sugar, three cups of cream and four eggs, a little salt and half a small nutmeg. Beat it well and bake in small tin pans in a quick oven.

TEMPERANCE CAKE.—Take 1½ cups sugar; 1 cup sweet milk; 2 teaspoons cream of tartar; 1 of soda; 1 cup raisins, one-half chopped; 3½ cups flour; ½ cup of butter. Season and salt to taste.

CHEAP SPONGE CAKE.—One cup of sugar; break 2 eggs into a teacup, beat slightly, then fill up with cream: 1 cup of flour; 1 teaspoon of cream of tartar; ½ do. of soda. Do not stir while baking.

TOMATO JELLY.—Take ripe yellow tomatoes, (red, if preferred,) scald and peel them; then put them over the fire, with a little water, and cook until the juice can be readily strained. Add a pound of sugar to one pint of juice.

CREAM CAKE.—Beat two eggs with one cup of sugar, and one cup of thin cream, a teaspoonful of saleratus and one of salt; flavor to your taste; mix as stiff as will pour into pans. A handful of currants improves it.

CURRANT WINE.—One quart of juice; 2 quarts of water; 3 pounds of sugar. Put in a jar in a cool place and skim it every day until it is sufficiently fermented, then put into a cask, and cork it tightly until ready for use. The currants should be very ripe.

BALOON PUDDING.—To one square baking tin, use 4 eggs and 3 tablespoons of flour, well beaten together; a little salt; then fill up with sweet milk. Bake fifteen minutes in a quick oven. Serve with sweetened cream, or any sauce you choose. It can be made with 3 eggs and 4 spoonfuls of flour.

FARMER'S FRUIT CAKE.—Soak 2 cups of dried apples over night in warm water; chop (slightly) in the morning and then simmer 2 hours in 2 cups of molases. Add 2 eggs, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup of sweet milk, ¾ cup of butter, 1½ teaspoonfuls of soda, flour to make a rather thick batter; spice to suit. Bake in a quick oven.

England needs, on an average, about 100,000,000 bushels of wheat from other countries a year, after importing guano, bones, and other phosphates, fertilizers in the shape of seeds and oil cake, and manufacturing so much manure at home.

The *Cottage Gardner* in London says that earthing up potatoes diminishes the produce and retards the ripening of the tubers. Long experiments in England have proved this fact—that hilling up the potato will reduce the crop one-fourth.

The farmer who improves his culture and obtains the best results from his labor expended, should plant only the best seed, and improving his crops by improving the quality of his seed and his general culture.

Hens.—A recent letter on poultry says, that any hen if allowed to bring up a brood of chickens will pay a profit of from $3 to $10 per hen. He estimates that a hen, if allowed liberty and fed all she wants, will consume a bushel of corn per year.

To keep cattle clean, it is a good plan to curry them once or twice a day, and be sure and keep the stalls clean.

A Kentucky stock breeder says that $1,000 made by cattle is about equal to $2,000 from mules, because the former leave the land in so much better heart.

Wit and Wisdom.

During the "late unpleasantness," there was a cool unquenchable sort of a Yankee, named Gunn, who ran a stage in Western Virginia over a route much infested by bushwhackers. He was frequently told that some day he would be gobbled up, and had better be very careful, but he made light of the advice. Three of his acquaintences determined to give him a good scare, that he would accept as a warning.—In coming from his stables late at night he always took a short cut across an old burying-ground. To this point the three repaired, and one of the number, wrapped in a sheet, lay down on one of the newly-made graves, while the other two dodged behind the tomb stones, and impatiently awaited Gunn's arrival. Soon he came along, whistling and swinging a pair of heavy bridles, when all at once he was confronted by the counterfeit spectre. There he stood for a few moments with his arms akimbo, and coolly eyed the object from head to foot, then raising his bridles began to give it a tremendous thrashing, bawling out at the same time: "Consarn your old pictur, what you doing out here this time of night? Get into your hole!" Gunn was not bothered after that.

SLEEPY BUT WITTY.—Bubb Doddington was very lethargic. Falling asleep one day after dinner with Sir Richard Temple and Lord Cobham, the general reproached Doddington with his drowsiness. Doddington denied having been asleep, and to prove that he had not offered to repeat all that Lord Cobham had been saying.—Cobham challenged him to do so.—Doddington repeated a story, and Lord Cobham owned that he had been telling it. "And yet," said Doddington, "I did not hear a word of it, but I knew that at about this time of the day you would tell that story."

As a clergyman was lately preaching a long dull sermon from the text, "Thou art weighed in the ballance and found wanting," the congregation began to get weary and go out, greatly to the annoyance of the minister, who finally stopped in his sermon and said, "That's right, gentlemen; as fast as you are weighed pass out!" He continued his sermon at some length after that, but no one disturbed him by leaving.

Many years ago the late Amos Cummings, meeting a bank president in in the street, suggested to him that he should want money in a day or two. "If you can call in at the bank I will talk with you." A few days afterward the bank president, meeting Mr. C., asked him the price of flour. If you wish to talk flour, sir, you can call in in at my store and I will talk with you," was the quick retort.

A railway accident lately occurred, caused by the axle of a tender giving way, detaining the train several hours. A lady inquired of a gentlemen passenger why it was so delayed. He gravely replied, "Madam, it was occasion that is often follow by serious consequences—the sudden breaking of a *tender* attachment."

The Boston *Transcript* of Monday says: "It was an ingenious suggestion at one of our churches yesterday—as a collection was about to be taken—that it should be accompanied with the names of the contributors, to avoid their being called upon again, and that absentees might be easily known to the committee."

The lap of luxury—a cat, enjoying her milk.

A good temper, a good wife, good health, and a good newspaper are choice blessings.

A lady who was startled out of sleep by some one trying to enter the house, cried out, "Who is there?" Your *late* husband," was the reply.

"A country newspaper in Kentucky has the following under the head of 'personal': "A dog passed our office last evening with an old coffee-boiler for a tail. He seemed to be mad."

"Father, what does a printer live on?"

"Why, child?"

"Because I heard you say you hadn't paid him for three years, and still take the paper."

That child got spanked.

An ingenious cobbler, who is known as a man of a few words, and who is very provident of them, hit upon the following plan to save expense in painting all the letters Shoe Shop."

E
SHO
P

An editor down South says he would as soon sail to sea on a shingle, make a streak of lightning through a crab-apple orchard, swim heels first up Niagara river, or set Lake Erie on fire with a wet match, as to stop lovers getting married when they take it into their heads to do so.

GOOD ADVICE.—Cheat the doctor by being temperate; cheat the lawyer by keeping out of debt, and cheat the demagogue of what ever party, by voting for honest men.

Dr. Johnson was wont to say that a habit of looking at the best side of every event is far better than a thousand pounds a year.

By examining the tongue of a patient, physicians find out the diseases of the body, and philosophers of the mind.

The country pays more for alcoholic drinks then for all its colleges and schools.

A young woman's fancy is like the moon, which changes continually, but always has a man in it.

Whom did Robinson Crusoe meet on the dessert Island? *A great swell*, running inland.

A kiss, says a French lady, costs less and gratifies more than anything else in existence.

If you let trouble sit upon you soul like a hen upon her nest, you may expect the hatching of a large brood.

Patrick told his sweetheart he "could not slape for draming of her."

All animals are fond of sunshine.—Let them bask in it if possible.

STAY LAW.

As Gen. Canby has issued an order enforcing the Convention stay law, we re-publish it for the guidance of the people.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF THIS STATE.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, That sections 1 and 2 of the ordinance of the Convention adopted June 23rd 1866, entitled "An Ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," be and are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That section 3 of the above entitled Ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 3. That all actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit, and account now pending in the Superior Courts, shall be continued to Spring Term, 1869; and that the several Superior Courts at the Spring Term thereof only, unless otherwise herein provided, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all such causes of action except where jurisdiction has been or shall be given to a Justice of the Peace by the Constitution or Laws of North Carolina. Should the defendant at the Spring Term, 1869, on writs which shall be returned to that Term or in any suit, for the above causes of action then pending in the Superior Court, pay or confess judgment to the plaintiff for one-tenth of the debt and demand (principal and interest) and all costs to that time, he shall be allowed until the next Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the debt or demand and cost, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term the defendant pay or confess judgment for one half of the residue of the debt or demand he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand: *Provided, however*, That the plaintiff, if required, shall file his debt or demand in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which shall be particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the instalment required of what he admits to be due, and the court shall order a jury at the same or some subsequent Term to try the matters in dispute between the parties, and at the next Spring Term the defendant shall be allowed to plead only upon paying or confessing judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the admitted amount and whatever the jury finds him indebted over and above the same:—*Provided, further*, That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment, unless the defendant shall put in pleas, in which case the suit shall proceed according to the Court in 1869: *Provided, further*, That by consent of the plaintiff, the defendant at any Term of the Court may confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That section 10 of the above recited act shall be amended to read as follows: Sec. 10. That executions on judgments in actions of debt, assumpsit, covenant or account, or decrees for money demands in Equity, which have been or shall be issued on judgment or decrees heretofore obtained, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale: *Provided* such return shall not prejudice any lien the plaintiff may acquire or then have by virtue of said *fi fa or venditioni exponas*. At Spring Term, 1869, execution on all such judgments or decrees shall issue for only one-tenth the amount then due; at Spring Term 1870, for one-fifth of the residue; at Spring Term; 1871 for one-half of the residue; and at Spring Term 1872 for the balance of the debt; and no execution shall issue from the Fall Term on any such judgment or decree except by consent of the defendant. That no mortgagee or trustee, shall expose to sale the property conveyed in such mortgage or trust, or at that time pay one-tenth of the debts mentioned, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1870; at that time should the mortgagor or trustor pay one-fifth of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1871; at that time, should the trustor or mortgagor pay one-half of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to first of March, 1872; and at that time the trustee or mortgagee shall sell the property or so much of it as will realize the balance of the debt: *Provided however*, That should the trustor or mortgagor fail to pay the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case the trustee or mortgagee shall sell at six months credit, so much of the property conveyed as will realize such installment.

Sec. 4. *Be it further ordained*, That section 11 of the above entitled act be amended to read as follows: That no warrants before Justices of the Peace shall be issued or be returnable until January 1st, 1869. Should the defendant upon such return pay to the plaintiff, or to the collecting officer, for his use, or confess judgment before the magistrate for one-tenth of the debt and demand, (principal and interest) he shall be allowed twelve months to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-half of the residue for said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand:—*Provided however*, That the plaintiff, if required shall file his claim in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which he shall particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the installment required of what he admits to be due, and the justice shall proceed to try the matters in dispute between the parties; at the expiration of twelve months the defendant shall be allowed time to plead only payment of one-fifth of the amount admitted to be due, and whatever the justice may have found him indebted over and above the same: *Provided further*, That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment then, and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment: *Provided further*, That by consent of the plaintiff the defendant may at any time confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim. That all executions on judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account which have been, or shall be issued on judgments heretofore obtained before any magistrate, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale; at the expiration of twelve months from such return, execution on all such judgments shall issue for only one-tenth of the amount then due; at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one fifth of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one-fifth of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more for one-half of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more for the balance of the debt.

Sec. 5. *Be it further ordained*, That Section 17 of the above entitled ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 17. That the provisions of this ordinance shall not be construed to extend to any debts or demands contracted or penalties incurred since the first day of May, A. D. 1865 or which may hereafter be contracted or incurred except actions founded on any bond, promissory note, bill of exchange, or any other instrument of writing, or parole promise made since the first of May, 1865, in renewal of, or substitution for a contract made prior to first of May, 1865, to the full amount of the principal and interest of a debt existing prior to said day, and without other consideration than such pre-existent debt; and except also actions, suits, or process to revive, continue or enforce any judgment heretofore recovered upon any such bond, promissory note, bill of exchange or other instruments of writing or parole promise as is herein before mentioned.

Sec. 6. *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its ratification.

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R. G. BARHAM, "
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R. W. KING, "
S. WOODARD, "
W. T. BREWER, "
W. J. BULLOCK, "

January 7th, 1868.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with the above named Physicians, and they are all gentlemen of respectability and standing in this community. T. C. DAVIS,
Mayor of Wilson, N. C.

January 11th, 1868.

ROSADALIS WILL CURE THE WORST CASES OF SCROFULA. READ THE STATEMENT BELOW AND DESPAIR NOT.

WILSON COUNTY, Sept. 10th, 1867.

Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE:

Dear Sir—My youngest daughter, aged five years, has been dreadfully afflicted with Scrofula nearly all her life. I tried a great many Physicians, but without reflecting her much; in fact, most of them said there was no hope of cure. During the last Spring she was worse than ever, her body and limbs being covered with sores and blotches—with face and eyes badly ulcerated and swollen. Whilst in this condition, I was advised by Dr. L. A. Stith to try your Rosadalis. I at once procured three bottles, and commenced giving it to her. *The effect was magical. In less than a month, to my great astonishment, she was entirely well.*

I am, sir,
Yours, with much respect and gratitude,
W. W. BURNETT.

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WILSON, N. C., Sept. 15, 1867.

DR. LAWRENCE—Dear Sir:—In 1862, my son, now aged five years, was vaccinated with what proved to be impure matter, which completely destroyed his health. He has been afflicted with an inveterate and extremely troublesome *Eruption of the Skin*, sometimes breaking out in sores, &c. Rosadalis was prescribed by my family physician—Dr. A. D. Moore. After taking it a few weeks, my son became and remains *entirely well*.

Yours truly, J. B. DANIEL.

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I know of several others in this county *cured* through the use of Rosadalis, and it can be found in nearly every house in my neighborhood, and they all praise it as a great medicine.

THOMAS THORN.
Greene county, August 14, 1867.

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I hereby certify that I was cured of long standing Chronic Rheumatism, by taking four bottles of Dr. Lawrence's ROSADALIS.

JAMES WILLS.
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It is perfectly harmless, never producing the slightest injury.

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